ther grave or acute sounds. But there was yet another difficulty to overcome for though the wind might be brought in to the mouth, it must be acted upon by the tongue, the lips, and also be connected with the nasal openings, and the inventor had so connected the wires as to change the condition of the chords and give varied tones to the voice—but there were also other wires to act on the tongne and lips; and other apparatus in the mouth, so that the voice was broke up and speech produced.

When Dr Pattison had concluded his remarks, Mr. Faber again set the machine agoing, and at the request of one of the audiance it executed the gamut in the ascending and descending scale, and concluded with a cadenza and shake, to the astonishment of the listeners.

Dr. Detmore then stated that the figure could be easily played upon—that he could already make it pronounce Louisa; but whether the figure spoke the thoughts of the gentlemen we know not but it certainly sounded more like 'squeese her' than Louisa. However after two or three attempts, he succeeded, and the name was pronounced with distinctness, to the amusement and delight of the audience

The figure then, under the direction of Mr. Faber, said 'Good night, ladies and gentlemen;' and upon this hint they departed; and so far as we heard all were as much astonished as gratified at the extraordinary performances.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore American,

Arrival of the Hibernia.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston early on Monday morning, with London papers to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th inst.

The Boston mail due here last night failed to reach us The news was received in New York by a special express of the Herald, and published by that paper exclusively yesterday morning. We make the annexed extracts:

In a commercial point of view, the news is of importance Cotton has gone up full ¼d, since our last accounts, with tremendous sales—Two hundred and fifty thousand bales having been sold in Liverpool in three weeks

Parliament was in session. No business of interest had been done.

Accounts from Berlin states that Prussia is about to conclude a treaty with the U. States, for the extradition of some classes of criminals.

It is stated that the Bank of England is about to obtain a renewal of its charter from the present government. It is said that in return the bank is to assist the government in any plan for reducing the interest on consols, by advancing a large sum of money to pay off those creditors of the nation who may be unwilling to submit to the reduction. Bank stock had risen in consequence.

THE STATE TRIALS.

The absorbing topic of the day is the States trials which are now taking place in Dublin. The preliminary steps have been marked by all the excitement and bad feeling towards the opposing parties for which unhapy Ireland is distinguished. The striking off the special jury which is to try the issue, has ranged against the Government all the Roman Catholic party who were not previously Repealers. From some hundreds of names on the panel, forty eight were drawn by ballot, the traversers possessing the same right as the Crown of peremptorily challenging twelve—twelve on each side,

Monday, the first day of the trials, was marked by more than the usual excitement in Dublin. The Lord Mayor's state carriage bore Mr. O'Connell to the Court and was accompanied by a procession which formed at the learned gentlemen's house, in Merion square. Arrived at the Court, the doors of which were besieged from an early hour, they were taken leave of by their admirers with hearty plaudits.

Arrival of the British Minister.—H. B. M. sloop of war Vestal, of 26 guns, Captain Charles Talbot from Portsmouth, 16th Jan. having on board the Right Hon. Richard Packenham, Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, from her Britanic Majesty Queen Victoria, arrived at New York on Monday evening. The New York Commercial says, Mr. Packenham is charged with full powers to adjust the Oregon question. A fact which several of the city Journals have taken a deal of pains to announce within a day or two, as a novel piece of information, on the authority of the London Herald; forgetting, apparently, that it was authoritatively declared, several weeks ago, in the United States Senate, by Mr. Archer, chairman of the committee on foreign relations.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—It will be remembered that in April last the mail made up at Van Buren, Arkansas, was robbed on its way from St. Louis, and that a Mr. Kimmel, who mailed at Fayetteville on that occasion $2100, was shot the same night. No trace of the depredators could at this time be found, but it fortunately happened that copies of the bills had been taken by Mr. Kimmel and preserved by his friends, and these bills having been recently put into circulation, prompt measures were taken to trace them to the issuers.

The result has been that Charles Botsford and Geo. Gage have been arrested on the charge of committing the robbery, the notes having been clearly traced to the possession of Gage. Botsford was deputy post master at Fayetteville when the unfortunate Mr. Kimmel mailed the money, and his great intimacy with Gage has led to the suspicion of his being connected with the robbery. The present charge against the prisoners is for the robbery alone. The murder will doubtless be the subject of a local inquiry.—N. Y. Am.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE FOUR STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 1844.

The House of Representatives were in session until 7 o'clock last evening. The four members from New Hampshire were declared duly elected, the yeas and nays being taken upon each.

The House then disposed of the Georgia members in the same way and declared them to be duly elected and then adjourned.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 16, 1844.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Henry A. Wise giving notice that he had resigned his seat as a member of the 28th Congress.

THE LAST OF THE FOUR STATES.

The House seemed to be in much better temper to day than yesterday, and reasonable enough to save the greater part of the day by voting upon Mississippi and Missouri members by States, instead of upon the case of each individual member. The result was as follows:

MISSISSIPPI MEMBERS.—Ayes 97, Noes 55.

MISSOURI MEMBERS.—Ayes 106, Noes 63

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. 1844

William Wilkins of Pa. yesterday sent in his resignation to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who laid it before the House. During the day the oath of office was administered to Mr. Wilkins as Secretary of War by chief Justice Cranch.

The members of the House of Representatives almost in a body visited the U. S. Steamer Princeton to day. This vessel has become a great lion here and has now been visited by almost all of the Government officials.

Maryland Legislature.

TAX BILL.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 6, 1844.

Mr Thomas then moved to strike out the first section of the bill. He was opposed to the circuitous plan of collection which that section would cause.—The powers of appointing is first left with the county authorities and if they do not perform their duty then the Governor exercises the power, & should he fail, the Treasurer appoints recievers of voluntary contributions, and then suit is to be commenced against delinquent individuals, who do not voluntarily pay. Why not adopt at once a direct plan of collection Why not at once send recievers of voluntary contributions among the people, and then sue the delinquents. The section involved an unnecessary circuity, and he therefore hoped the House would strike it out

This motion gave rise to a debate which occupied the remainder of this day's session.

ANNAPOLIS, February. 8, 1844

Mr. Stewart declared himself in the outset as zealous in maintaining the faith and credit of the State, as any man on the floor of the House. He was in favor of the strongest bill that could be concocted, to enforce the collection of the taxes, for he believed now was the time for the adoption of strenuous and effective measures for that purpose. He would go the farthest lenght in the support of such a measure; and for the same reason would oppose this bill, which he thought was not the best or strongest bill which could be devised by the committee for an enforcement of the collection of the taxes but that it is totally inefficient.—even less efficient than the plan which it proposes to supersede. It would have an influence adverse to what is intended by the committee,—and as the bill of last session is already evincing its efficacy, in the inconvenience which it works upon the delinquent counties,—as complaints are already being made of its workings, he doubted not that that bill would have a much greater tendency to compel a collection of State charges than the measure under consideration

And so by taking the laws section by section, and provision by provision, it will be found throughout inefficient in accomplishing the purpose intended. He could not therefore yield it his support It was incumbent on the majority of the House to propose some strong and effectual measure. To this they had pledged themselves to the people. Under this promise, they had obtained the majority on this floor. The party to which he belonged, had during the previous session, passed such a law as they thought would enforce a collection; that law was now beginning to operate, as was evinced by the complaints which we have heard from the recusant counties; but because it was not immediate in its operation,—because it did not at once and forthwith drive those counties into a payment of their taxes, they had been ejected from power in the House and the present majority by virtue of their pledges and promises to adopt some immediately efficacious plan, & to give us some strong and effective measure were substituted in their stead. It was then a duty which they owed to their constituency, and when this was done, the Democratic party, on the floor will be bound to give it their support. They owe it to their constituents to adopt any effective measure which might be proposed by the majority. The people will look for thus much at their hands. But at the same time it becomes them to oppose any measure pretending to effect the collection, but which would prove on examination to be weak and inoperative A measure having some force and energy is needed.—Deception had long enough been practised on the people; it is now time to act, to act with strength and power. But for the deception to which they had been subjected he had no doubt that they would be free of the present trouble.—Here originated the very idea of repu- tation. But for the humbugs which had been continually held to their view,—but for the flattering calculations of the ease with which the interest on the State debt was to be paid,—but for the idea of assumption of State debts by the General Government, &c., &c., he doubted not, but that the tax would have been promptly and cheerfully paid. Then we need action at the present time. We must test this measure upon its own merits: we must examine its provisions and find whether they are sufficient to accomplish their purpose.—If they are not, it does not become us to propose antagonistical measures, but taking the measure as we find it, to vote pro or con. If this one is not effective we are to vote against it, and should the bill be rejected, then it devolves upon the committee to report another bill. We are then to apply the same test to it and vote for or oppose it, according to its merits,—for it would be better to adjourn without passing any measure, than to substitute for the present system, a less effective one.

Mr. S. had examined the provisions of this bill and found it, in his opinion, ineffective. He therefore considered himself bound to vote against it, & he would with a view of opposition to the whole bill vote to strike out each section that might be proposed.

After Mr. S. had concluded the committee arose and reported progress.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb 9, 1844.

Mr. Murray was anxious that some effective measure should be adopted by the House for the collection of the taxes—Indeed he believed that if it was not accomplished by the present Legislature, it never would be. He did not consider this to be such a measure, and therefore as it stood, would be obliged to oppose its passage. But he thought that this could be made the ground work of an efficient measures,—that by making the proper alterations and amendments, it might be made to effect the purpose intended by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He could not yield his support to that section, conferring the authority upon the Treasurer to appoint receivers of voluntary contributions to the tax. He conceived that in adopting such a proposition, the State would be surrendering her authority and sovereignty, & he could not bring himself to concur in any such departure from dignity He thought it was the duty of the State to approach the tax payers in the attitude of a sovereign, commanding obedience to her laws rather than as a suppliant begging them for alms as in his view this section would place her. He thought the influence and tendency of this departure from dignity would encourage that very contumaciousness which it should be their object to correct.

But moreover, this section would operate unequally and unjustly upon the paying and non paying counties of the State. It proposes to extend indulgence to those very persons least deserving it It obliges and compels those counties which have complied with the requisitions of the law to continue to pay under severe and immediate penalties, while it sends voluntary receivers into those which have placed your laws at open defiance and requests them,—asks them in the tones of a suppliant, to come forward and contribute to the Treasury of the State Mr. M. thought that the policy of the State should be just the converse of this. He thought if indulgence and lenity were due to any of the counties, they were due particularly to those which have punctually and willingly complied with the requisition of your tax laws. As it stands it is unjust in its operation, and he could not sanction by his vote any such measure. He considered the system of last year far better than the one proposed as it now stands. That had already commenced to take effect. Its operation was beginning to be felt. The shoe had already began to pinch as is plainly evinced by the complaints which are beginning to be heard in regard to its action. He had no doubt, that if allowed to continue to work, its action would be steady and powerful though quiet. And unless the bill be made better than the system at present in operation, he would not vote for it He believed the bill of last year to be worth a million of the present; that its operation would be more effective and would with confidence, so far as he was concerned, depend upon its operation to effect the purpose which gentlemen wish to accomplish.

It is, too unjust in its operation upon the classes which compose the non paying communities. It would effect only the poor of such communities; its operations would not extend to the rich. In Anne Arundel county, he is informed by one of the Collectors, a considerable balance of taxes remain unpaid, due in sums of two dollars and like small amounts.—they are divided among at least 600 people. And is it to be supposed that you can obtain an officer among the people so devoid of feeling, as to carry into effect, executions against such a large number of poor persons. Sheriffs, he would say have the common feelings of humanity as well as the rest of us. He did not believe that one would be found willing to execuse the law. He believed they would resign first Nor is this not an exageration of conception, for it is not without precedence. We have seen in one of our sister States, the Sheriffs of nearly every county give up their stations rather than be instrumental in carrying into execution a law odious to the people whom they served, and opposed to the common feelings of humanity. And it is improbable that you could succeed in electing an officer so disposed to execute the laws He would cite Anne Arundel county, upon which to base an estimate of the number of poor persons paying a tax similar to what he had mentioned. There were 600 such in our county, and that number of persons combining might and possibly would exercise a controlling influence at the polls How then are you to put into effect this, or in such an event, any other similar law. No man would have the office on such terms; and we should have all our court house doors closed, and an administration of justice would thenceforth cease.

Yet he believed this bill might be made effective. though he much doubted whether then it would be found better than last year's.

There was another section of the bill which if retained, would induce him under any circumstances to vote against the bill It was the section which separated the collection of the State and County tax. When that section was last year proposed, it was by no means a favorite measure with him; but now he finds that it begins to work and he was for retaining it as an alternative measure of compulsion. He could not consent to the repeal of that provision. And should the repealing clause of this bill be adhered to he gave notice, that he would move an amendment preventing the commissioners of the counties from collecting the county charges until they had provided for the collection of the taxes of the State. If this bill is to pass at all, let it be made as perfect as possible in its details, and let not a system which has proved itself effective, be superceded by an imperfect untried one.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 16, 1844.

IN SENATE.

The bill for the relief of Joseph Richardson, Clerk of Caroline county Court and others, was passed.

Also, a bill supplemental to an act relating to the establishment of Magristrates' Courts in the several counties of this State, and to prescribe their jurisdiction.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On motion of Mr. Welsh, leave was granted the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, to bring in a bill to alter and change the constitution and form of Government of this State so as to reduce the term of State Senators from six to three years, and to elect one third of the whole number of said Senators annually instead of biennially.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill entitled an act for the separation of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland and its branches. Referred to the Committee or Corporations

Mr. Stephenson submitted the following order: Ordered, That the Committee on Education enquire into the expediency of giving the donations now received by the Academies and Colleges in this State to the Common School Fund of the counties respectively.

Mr. Semmes moved to amend said order by striking out the words, giving' & inserting 'returning,' &c., by the words common schools fund of the counties respectfully, & inserting in its place 'treasury to aid in payment of the public debt'

Mr. Hollman moved to refer said order and amendment to the consideration of the next General Assembly. Decided in the negative.

The question was then put on the adoption of the order, and determined in the affirmative.

The House then resumed the consideration of the order of the day, being the tax bill. They are now engaged upon it.

Since writing the above, the vote has been taken and the bill passed by a vote of 41 yeas to 34 nays The House then adjurned.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 16, 1844.

In my letter this morning I informed you of the passage of the bill for the enforcement of the collection of the taxes—The vote was taken just before three o'clock and the House immediately after adjourned

The bill was taken up at 12 o'clock, & although only a few sections to act upon such was the hostility of the Locos, that they still persisted in offering amendments after amendments, and calling the yeas & nays, to stave off its passage. As soon however, as the last section was passed Mr. Johnson called the previous question which was sustained, and the bill passed by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker Thomas of St. Mary's, Hopewell Spencer Tilden Hollyday Johnson Warfield Chapman Reeder Freeman Lankford Waters of Somerset, Philips Dennis Phelps Chaplain Calvert Wootten Semmes Guiselin Harrison Earickson Franklin Buckey Lynch Thomas of Frederick, Nail Polk Yellot Hopkins Potter McKnett Curley Levering Carey Trundle Kilgour Griffith Waters of Montgomery, McKaig Smith Hammill Ecker—44.

NAYS—Messrs Murray Thomas of A. A. Lagon Alnut Weems Waker Carroll Jr. Stainsbury of Baltimore county, Welsh Poultney Bowdle Arringdale Thomas of Talbot, Stewart Dail Lackland Cropper Owen Harris Temples Purnell Hearn Shriver Steven on Stainsbury Jr. of Baltimore city, Mann Weber Boteler Wade Hollman Fitzpatrick Shaw Stull Powder—35.

With the exception of one or two members, you will find from the yeas and nays taken, the vote was pretty much a party one.

The result of the late election in the State, has so staggered the Loco Focos, that they do not know which way to turn or to what resort to make a political hobby for the fall campaign. They will scarcely make a fight,—for if they do it will be really no fight. But the Whigs will still, I trust, take care to give Harry of the West a popular vote, which will silence Loco Focoism for years to come.

T.

SUICIDE OF Gov. REYNOLDS.—Gov Thomas Reynolds, of Missouri, committed suicide at Jefferson city, on the 9th instant by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He lingered several hours in great agony. The St. Louis Republican of 12th instant says the Governor had been in bad health for some time past

AN UNBROKEN PHALANX.—SIX WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

The Whigs of Maryland have made a clean sweep of the field in the election contest of Wednesday last. The work has been done thoroughly—in every District the advocates of 'free trade' have been discomfited in every District victory has perched upon the banner of CLAY AND THE TARIFF. Maryland sends a full and entire Whig representation to the halls of Congress, comprising men of talent, intelligence, high personal standing, and sound political principles. She has faithfully done her duty in the opening political contest of 1844, and her bright example presents a strong appeal to her sister States to go and do likewise.

The brilliant triumph just achieved has elicited the following Address from the Whig State Central Committee. We hope it will be circulated by our brethren of the press in every quarter of the Union.

Pat. Pat.

THE WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The State of Maryland has opened the political campaign of 1844 by a victory so signal, so conclusive, as to warrant the State Central Committee in making it the subject of a special address to their Whig brethren throughout the Union. The Election by Districts for six members to represent the State in the lower House of Congress took place on Wednesday, the 14th inst and we have now positive intelligence of the choice of the nominated Whig candidate in every District. Maryland thus presents an undivided front. Her representation in the House is entirely Whig Her representation in the Senate is entirely Whig. At the election in October she chose a large majority of Whig members of the House of Delegates.—All these results are deemed by the undersigned, and they may add, are conceded by their political opponents, to be conclusive as to what the vote of the State will be at the Presidential Election in November next.

All of the gentlemen elected are the decided friends of Mr. CLAY. They all prefer him before all living men as the next President of the Republic. They are all the open advocates of the protection of American Industry by the enactment of laws designed for that purpose and sufficient for it, and the people of Maryland chose them, knowing their bold and frank avowal of such sentiments.—The principles of the Whig party and its great leader were in the view of every voter as he deposited his ballot, and the issue is the calm, solemn and we trust, irreversible adjudication of the points in dispute between the two parties by a vast majority of the Freemen of the State.

WHIGS OF THE OTHER STATES OF THE UNION.

It is with a proud exultation that we apprize you of these auspicious results But it is not only for the purpose of invoking your congratulations that we address you. We desire to point to you the example we have set, and with the affectionate earnestness which our political brotherhood warrants, to ask you to follow it. Before the close of the year upon which we have just entered, the most momentous political questions that have ever engaged the attention of the American people must be finally settled. The destiny of the Whig party—and what we consider the same thing—the destiny of our Republic—are involved in the Elections of 1844: Maryland has felt in this contest the responsibility of the position she occupied, and had both the laurels of victory fresh upon her brow and the broad & bright flag of HENRY CLAY waving in triumph throughout her borders.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to renew on behalf of their Whig brethren of Baltimore the tender of the hospitalities of the City to all who may desire to attend the great Convention to be held in this city in May next. No matter how numerous may be the attendance there will be room enough in the hearts and homes of the victorious Whigs of Baltimore for all.

James Harwood,
John P. Kennedy,
O. C. Tiffany,
Geo. R. Richardson,
Geo Av. Spreckelsen,
Wm. H. Gatchell,
James O. Law,
A. W. Bradford,
James L Ridgely,
George M. Gill,
Thomas Kelso,
Wm. Reynolds,
Charles H. Pitts.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Whig State Central Committee have adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

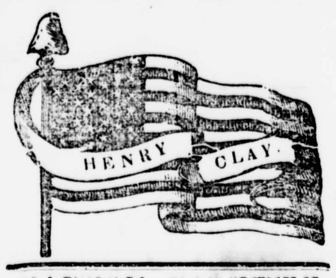
Whereas the unprecedented and glorious victory achieved by the Whigs of the City and the State in the election of the 14th instant calls for some demonstration expressive of the lively emotions which the event has awakened, and which its importance so fully justifies—Therefore

Resolved, That one hundred guns be fired at noon on Monday the 19th instant in honor of our signal triumph.

Resolved further, That it be recommended to the several Clay Clubs of the City to appoint each a delegation of twenty five members, who shall constitute an escort to accompany our six representatives to the city of Washington, and that they be invited to meet in Baltimore for that purpose on Thursday the 22d instant.

SOMEWHAT WEALTHY.—The late King of Holland is dead He only left a fortune of sixty-five millions of dollars—governing a territory not much larger than Connecticut. But what of that? Is it not the business of Kings to get rich of late years? Their subjects are made to feel that it is.

WHIG BANNER.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 24.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

ATTENTION WHIGS!

The Whigs of Talbot county, favourable to the formation of a Central Clay Club in Easton, for Talbot county, for the general promotion of the interest of the Whig Party, are requested to meet at the upper room of the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 5th March, at 2 o'clock. The same time is suggested for the Election of four delegates from this county to the State gubernatorial Convention to meet in Baltimore in May next for the nomination of a Whig Candidate for Governor.

MAKE WAY FOR THE MARYLAND LINE!

We congratulate our friends on the late glorious result of our Congressional special Election in Maryland. The Whigs have covered themselves with glory.—They have carried not only all the doubtful districts of the State; but the two also that were considered hopeless for them. We have never before given our opponents such a Waterloo defeat. It is but the forerunner however of the brilliant triumph that awaits their great leader Henry Clay in the coming Presidential contest. Nobly have the Whigs of Baltimore and the State vindicated their right to hold the great Mass Convention in Baltimore in May next.

We publish to day some extracts from the Speeches of some of the Loco Foco members of the Legislature on the recent tax bill passed by that body. It will be seen from these extracts that these gentlemen wished stronger measures resorted to. Whether a desire really to enforce the collection of the tax, and save the honor and faith of the State prompted these bold requirements on their part and patriotic sentiments; or a mere desire to throw the odium of iron measures on the Whig party, it is not for us to say. Suffice it at present, that the Whigs have prepared a mild bill, calculated to collect the tax from all who are willing to pay, without cost or delay—it proposes voluntary receivers in every county for this purpose For those who are unwilling to pay, who refuse to contribute their share towards paying the Interest on the State's debt, there are other and stronger means held in reserve. If these measures are brought to bear on any citizens; if expense or force is incurred it is their own choice and fault, not that of the present Bill.—Mr. Stewart and Mr. Murray, leading Locofocos are opposed to such mild means—wanted strong, direct means resorted to. Mr. Thomas of this county, too, squints at such proposals in the few remarks of his quoted in this day's paper. In his speech on the Coupon Bill, which we shall publish in our next, it will be seen he fully recognizes the validity of the debt, & goes in for its ulumate payment. But all these gentlemen, notwithstanding their fire and patriotism, content themselves with opposition to whig measures in the end, and offer no substiutes themselves.

The Whigs have disconnected the collection of the State and County taxes, and passed a bill calculated fully to save the honor and faith of the State, if there be no factious resistance to it. Many said "disconnect the two taxes and we will pay; but we will not pay on compulsion." now let us see their action.

MARYLAND ELECTION.
OFFICIAL RETURNS.

1st Dist. Causin's, majority	1035
2d Dist Brengle's, majority	422
3d Dist. Wethered's majority	534
4th Dist. Kennedy's majority	595
5th Dist. Preston's majority	17

6th Dist Spence received 683 votes in Dorchester, and in Talbot 362, there being 104 scattering—no opposition candidate in this district.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Packenham, British Envoy Extraordinary, and suite, arrived in Washington on Monday morning.